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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the sum-mer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

The determination of the military authorities to relieve the troops here of what may be termed merely police duty, to hold them for a while longer in readiness to suppress riots, is reasonable, and is what most thinking people have been dally expecting them to do.

The city government has had ample time to recover from its surprise and to organize a force to protect the lives and property of its citizens; but it has been slow to act independently of the military. It has relied too much upon the soldiers. Now it must face the situation seriously, which fact is recognized by the Police Board, who have asked for an appropriation of \$5,000-to employ extra officers, we presume. In our judgment, they would better have asked for \$20,000 or \$25,000 at once and made ready for a long and tough campaign-if it is to come. It is all-important that we should show the earnestness of our purpose. Yes, the Police Commissioners ought to have ample means at their command, and be allowed discretion when and where and how to spend it.

The long and the short of the story is that our city government is now going to have a grave responsibility put upon would better provide twice as much money and twice as many men as are needed than to fall short should a critical time come. It is an ancient, but incontestably true, adage, which teaches that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

cannot be expected to keep the troops indefinitely. He is in duty bound to bring this expense to an end as soon possible, and, unless the situation changes, we presume he will continue reduce the military force here until all the companies are dismissed and Richmond is left to take cure of itself.

To show ourselves incapable of selfgovernment now would be a most damaging and distressing thing, and would cost us dearly. If the troops had to be here, we should never hear the last of it. and in one way or another, sconer or later, we would be made to pay for it. The Mayor, City Council and police au-

thorities of Richmond ought now to make ready to exercise the power that is theirs. No matter what the cost, peace and order should be preserved here. And to that end those highest in authority should be the most active in exhibiting the qualities of leadership and in enforcing the law, and particular care should be exercised in choosing special officers.

In short, our city government, from head to foot, must brace up to meet these new responsibilities. Bo, too, ought the county of Henrico and the city of Man-

THE PANAMA CANAL

In the last number of the Political Science Quarterly the Panama Canal is the subject of a thoughtful and instructive article from the pen of Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, He gives particular attention to the ques tion of the title, privileges and franchises of the old canal company, and discusses also the nature of the concession asked of the Republic of Colombia. He summarizes, too, the treaty proposed to be made between this country and Colombia, and which has been ratified by the United

By this treaty-yet to be ratified by thority to establish and enforce regulaand the ports, and to fix tolls and other charges. It stipulates that construction work shall begin within two years from the date of the ratification of the convention, and that the canal shall be con within twelve years wfter the period of two years-"unless the completion of the work within that time is rentered impossible by obstacles at present impossible to foresee, in which case the period of construction may be prolonged for twelve years more."

Our country is thus given twenty-six years to carry out the project of a lock canal. If we should decide upon a sea level canal, we may have ten years more to complete the task.

shall probably not require more than ten

The Times-Dispatch treaty provides for three kinds of courts, Colombia is to establish one to settle controversies between its citizens and the scople of any foreign nation other than the United States; the United States is to maintain courts to settle disputes between our citizens and the people of any foreign country other than Colombia; the United States and Colombia are to unite in establishing civil and criminal courts to settle controversies between citizens of the United States and Colombia, and between citizens of all countries other than Colombia and the United States.

n conformity with the treaty between we have the right to protect it in case of need. The canal is to be a neutral highway for the commerce of the world. thus carrying into practical effect a principle held by this country for more than half a century. "The United States stands responsible for the maintenance of the principle of neutrality. We have given our please to Great Britain and Colom-

will be faithfully kept."

In conclusion, Professor Johnson summarizes the chief features of the proposed

In conclusion, Professor Johnson summarizes the chief features of the proposed treaty as follows:

As a compensation for the privileges obtained from Colombia by this concession, the United States is to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 in gold at the time of the exchange of ratifications, and \$250,000 in gold annually, the annual payments to begin nine years hence. The lump sum to be paid Colombia is somewhat larger than we had expected to pay, but the amount is not excessive. Although the payments to Colombia seem liberal, it should be borne in mind that Colombia is making important financial concessions to the United States. She is not only leasing to us a strip of country six miles wide across the listhmus, but she is renouncing her claim (1) to the annual payment of \$250,000 now received from the Panama Railroad Company, and (2) to her share of the profits from the operation of the canal. According to the concession now held by the Panama Canal Company, Colombia was to receive from five to eight per cent. of the gross receipts from the operation of the canal and the concession stipulates that this annual payment from the gross receipts from the operation of the canal. and the concession stipulates that this annual payment from the gross receipts from the United States buys out the fanal company, our country will own the railroad. Thus Colombia is surrendering a present annuity of \$250,000 and a prosent annuity of \$250,000 and a prosent annuity of \$250,000 and a prosent in the concession of the Colombian Government. (4) Likewise, the concession held by the Panama Canal Company rovides that in 1966 the railroad shall become the property of the Colombian Government at the end of ninety-nine years from the date of the completion of the canal. By the treaty now negotiated, Colombia loses the right of future ownership of the railroad and canal properties. treaty as follows:

THE STATUE OF LEE,

The Chicago Tribune is one of the strongest and most influential of the Republican papers in the West, What it says carries great weight with many people and we are glad to see that it takes a firm stand against the proposition that the Grand Army of the Republic shall pronounce against the placing of Lee's statue in the Capitol at Washing-

The Tribune insists that the Grand Army shall not lend its sanction to such a scheme, and argues that if it does it will be lending its weight to the cause against which it fought for four yearsthe cause of disunion." Such action, it says, would do much to "relight the fires of sectionalism-fires which until within the last year or two seemed about to go out forever."

Our contemporary believes that if Congress forbids Virginia to place Lee's statue in the Capitol, Virginia will leave the pedestal vacant. And it asks would not the other Southern States also nominate famous Confederates, and on being refused, leave their pedestals vacant? 'And would not those empty places do more than statues of Confederates could ever to do to preserve the fame of the heroes of the Lost Cause? Would not a statuary hall but half filled with statues be a perpetual token that the North and the South will not unite in heart so long as the North treats the South as an enemy conquered, instead of a friend reconciled?"

So the Tribune wishes Virginia to choose freely, and the dead whom she de stres to commemorate. "If, it adds, "she honors Lee above all, but Washington, let her place his statue in the Capitol. He was a great and good man, although he stood by his State instead of the Union."

the Tribune will prevail or not with the Grand Army of the Republic when it meets in annual encampment at San Francisco, but the spirit exhibited in the Tribune's editorial shows that there will be serious opposition to the Grand Army's meddling in this matter.

It is Virginia's right to put a statue of Lee in the Capitol. It was for her to say | Davis' animadversions upon that body whether she would exercise that right or not. She has said, in effect, that she will do so, and that the two statues she will furnish wil be those of Washington and Lee, and the order for the construction of them has been given. Now for the Grand Army of the Republic to throw its influence in favor of a repeal of the existing law or to file a protest against its execution would be mischievous in the extreme, and, as the Tribune well says, would be destructive to good feeling between the two sections of our coun-

Virginia no doubt will choose a suitable moment to present these statues to the nation, but no matter what happens she will not beg to do what the whole country ought to be glad to see her do.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Lowell, Mass., is reported to be the only city of any size in the United States which shows a falling off in its postal receipts for the six months ending June 30th. The falling off in Lowell, which was quite large, is attributed solely to the long-continued and futile strike of the mill operatives, which cut so deeply into the business prosperity of the city during the months of April, May and June.

The business of the postoffice of any city is the surest index to the condition The author is of the opinion that we of business in general, and in this instance shows 'what a strke will do for the business of a live town. Thus we that went out on a lynching frolic. It see that there are people who suffer from did not claim to have been engineered by To administer justice within the canal's see that there are people who suffer from did not claim to have been engineered by the United States, the strikes who are not directly or even in- a Southerner. Maybe if it had been the strikes who are not directly or even in- a southerner.

concerned in the controversy that may exist between strikers and employers, and that is the horror of these troubles. If the street car company of Richmond and the striking motormen and conductors were the only sufferers they might fight to a Kilkenny cat finish, if it pleased them to do so, and the public would care but little, but in the very nature of the case this cannot be.

VICTORIOUS MOSQUITOES.

For the past few years we have been reading much of scientific efforts to bloc out, or at least to suppress, the mosquito, We first heard of some kind of electric process that was to put an end to the millions of little pests that might venture into the air that was to be charged with this electricity, harmless to everything except mosquitoes. Then came several other schemes to exterminate the insects, schemes that because of their fallure to rid us of the pests need not be recalled in this connection, and finally, came the kerosene plan to do away with the mosquito before it should come into existence by smothering the life out of the eggs before they have a chance to reach the surface of the waters in which they are supposed to be hiding until hatching time. This latter scheme promised a great deal, and the Mayor of one of our Virginia towns, Winchester, if we mistake not, had so much faith in the kerosene remedy, he spent much time and no inconsiderable amount of money in experimenting. He planted kerosene oil all about Winchester and smeared it all over the stagnant ponds in and about the town. Recently he has owned up that the kerosene remedy is not worth the candle. so to speak, and that his bailiwick is just as prolific of mosquitoes as ever it was.

But the grand national campaign of suppression and extermination was to be in and around New Jersey. New York and Long Island, where it is admitted that the worst breeds of mosquitoes and more of them are to be found than anywhere on earth, and this summer was to be the time for the final extermination. The campaign is going on, or has been going on, for according t oreports received from special war correspondents on the field by the Springfield Republican, it is now about over, the mosquito is the wictor and the fighters against the pestiferous pest are obliged to confess defeat. In regretful reports the abundance of the June rains is given as the cause of this want of success, and it is reported from New York and vicinity that the mosquito plague so far is worse than ever. The same word Jersey summer resorts. It is even asserted that the scientific attempts avail this the long run. Somehody in Bronx even argues that oil, while it may stifle the growth of the mosquito for a limited period, in the end nourishes them far beyond any natural food.

All this will be sad news to Norfolk, Newport News and some other sections of Virginia, where millions of the Jersey brand of 'skeeters have been imported and

AMERICAN POPE, POSSIBLY.

A Rome cablegram to the New York Vorid quotes Cardinal Oreglia, the camerlengo, or chamberlain of the Vatican, as saying that the spiritual power of the Pope is waning in Italy, because of the eternal controversy about temporal power. He thinks Cardinal Gibbons' election to the papacy would end all this. We quote:

We quote:

"A foreign cardinal, on becoming Pope, could easily renounce temporal power without loss of dignity or consistency, because, as a foreigner, he could not claim any right to rule as a sovereign over even a small part of Italy. Hence his renouncing all claims and rights would be the only natural course for him.

nim.
"No European cardinal could be selected to succeed Pope Leo, for fear of international complications between Italy and some European government over the temporal jurisdiction.

"The only solution of the control of the c

temporal jurisdiction.
"The only solution of the difficulty would be the selection of Cardinal Gibbons for the important position. He is, as you know, an American, and his election as Pope would bring to the church the influence and the power and the wealth of the numerous and earnest Catholics of the United States, which is at present the most prosperous field of our church." _____

At Hampton, Ark., on Tuesday, Governor Jefferson Davis and Judge Carroll D. Wood discussed public questions before a crowd of 1,000 persons, in the course of which Wood caught Davis by the coacollar and hit at him.

Wood is a member of the Supreme Court, and it was because of some of that Wood's anger was aroused. Wood's blow hardly reached Davis, as bystanders interfered. Later on explanations were made and peace restored.

Davis had been understood as characterizing the Supreme Court as corrupt.

The Hartford Times comments on the uit that has been instituted in this city y a woman against the Broad Stree Five and Ten Cent Store for damage: sustained by having a leg broken in the rush to the bargain counter. The Times says: "There is a suggestion in this case for the department store managers of the country. Let them offer adequate acci-dent insurance to those who take the lend in the rush to the bargain counters sure that the plan will work to the advantage of the proprietors who

There is said to be mild complaint in Rome that the President of the United States has not made any inquiries about the condition of the Pope. Perhaps they do not quite understand over in Rome what cracker-jack good newspapers the President subscribes to in this country.

Another case of the "usual crime," near an exceedingly quick moving sheriff to save the negro brute from a mob made up of enraged farmers, who did not hes-itate to declare their intention to lynch him.

Hurrah for that Albany, N. Y., 'mob

would have outwitted the sheriff who

saved the negro.

Boston has the boss union depot of the country. The number of trains in and out or it is 829 on week days and 248 on Sundays, an increase of 28 over last year. This is said to be far more than are dled at any other station in the United es, and more, we think than enter depart from two largest stations in

A Danville jury has arranged another job for the sheriff, and that big oaken gallows which has been doing good work in putting down a certain class of laweseness in and about that community.

Something of a presidential boom for Judge George Gray, of Delaware, has been launched. It is said that the miners of the Pennsylvania coal regions favor him for the Democratic nomination.

It is the candid opinion of quite a number of English dudes that our Admirai Cotton is "as fine as split slik, don't yer

three, and we will have to renew our boast of Richmond's superiority as a summer resort. Colonel Wayne Anderson seems to be

of the opinion that policemen should be made to police, and the Colonel is dead right. The "Iowa idea" has narrowed down to

a fixed determination to make this year's corn crop the biggest in the history of

The up-country editors who are doing up Ocean View are fast learning how to fish without a striped cork. The cool wave of the last few days

must have been mighty disappointing to Chicago takes a city directory census

very month or two. The latest gives the Windy City 2,231,000 population. The Kentucky Republicans are ofter Hanna's own heart. They are

New Canton District, in Buckingham county, varies the monotony of things by going "wet."

Petersburg strikers are also tired of walking.

All the returns from the Fourth of July

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

It looks as if there might soon be inaugurated an exodus of negroes from the North to the South. There seems to be no room for them anywhere in the Northern States, and the animosity of the whites toward them is evidently on the increase.

The Goldsboro Argus, in an article making the tramp is a sort of business barometer. He finds out as soon as the next one what sections are the most prosperous and makes tracks in the opposite direction. There are in various parts of the South to-day agents of farmers offering large wages for labor, and even then there are not anough workmen for the harvest fields. The cities of the South are hives of industry and commerce and every homest, sober, energetic man who wants to work can get something to do. And the tramp is no longer in our midst.

The Raleigh News-Observer has this

The Raleigh News-Observer has this editorial paragraph:
Bishop Coke Smith, in a sermon at Roanoke, Va., on Sunday, said that the true history of the Civil War has never been written, and it will be another generation before an impartial account of that conflict will be given to the public. He is right A distinguished Confederate soldier said in Raleigh last week that written Forest would be given first place and Jackson second place among Confederate generals. The true estimate cannot be made by the generation that participated in the struggle.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says The tobacconists have taken upon them selves the task of raising \$25,000 for a North Carolina exhibit at St. Louis, They have resolved to get up that tidy sum and will come pretty near doing it, too

The Durham Herald says: The gentlemen who are mentioning North Carolinians for President, Vice-President and the like are putting ideas into people's heads that will give the party trouble later on.

DAILY FASHION HINTS

SHIRT WAIST.

The two box-platis in the front of this shirt waist are ornamented by large pearl buttons. This design will be found a very desirable model for a white linen, cheviot, madras, pongee or mohair. The stock collar is also included in the waist pattern.

Detailed information as to the amount of material required, etc., accompanies



No 6,008—Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38 and 10 inches bust measure.

On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York. When ordering please do not fail o mention number.

Name....

C\$C*O*O*O*O*O*O*O*O*O*O Half Hour With

Virginia Editors. \$0000000000000000000000 The Norfolk Dispatch correctly sums

In a street railway strike everyone is represented by the riding public, upon whom both sides depend for the money o pay their salaries. The Rockingham Register makes tills

point:

The Western Union Telegraph Company has substituted colored for white messengers in Atlanta. They ought to try a similar experiment in Evansville, Ind. The populace out there have ways of making the colored brother, dep lively that were never dreamed of in Atlanta.

The Bristol Courier remarks:

"Turn the rascals out" would make a most excellent and appropriate Democratic campaign slogan, but we doubt if any Democratic Presidential possibility mentioned to date would accept the nomination on a platform pledging him to the accomplishment of such a vast undertaking in the four short years.

The Charlottesville Progress, discussing. he Barksdale law, says:

the Barksdale law, says:

That it will not be strictly observed by candidates and their friends may be taken for granted, but if its violations are rigidly punished in the first instance there will be a reasonable hope of its becoming effective. That it may become effective is a consummation most devouity to be wished. The curse of the country is venal and corrupt polities. In the "good old days before the war" Virginia was free from, absolutely free from, this stigma.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says: It is announced that Gould will make Baltimore the terminus of his great system. If he had come to Norfolk instead he would have found a live town and a deep water terminus worth the while.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The largest oilship in the world, the Narragansett, has just been launched in the Clyde. She will hold 10,000 tons of oil, which can be discharged at the rate of 900 tons an hour.

The Gjoa, which the Magnetic Pole ex-pedition, has salied for Greenland and will attempt to pass north of the Ameri-can continent to Bering Strait. This will take the party near the North Pole.

British India buys abroad \$250,705,000 worth a year, of which the United States supplies \$3.772,000, or about one-ninetieth. The largest item from the United States is \$1,000,000 worth of kerosene oil.

The largest factory of chemicals in the world is said to be the aniline and soda establishment of Baden. The works employ 148 scientific chemists, 75 technical engineers, 305 clerks and more than 6,000 workingmen.

Within seven years Germany has laid 7.373 miles of ocean cable at a cost of \$7,000,000. The important ones are: Em-den to New York, via the Azores, 4.813 miles: Shanghai to Tsintau and Chefoo, 723 miles, and Germany to England, 250

For high-grade work requiring great percision and excellence there is to be found in nearly every leading machine shop in Germany a group of American tools—a silent tribute to the remarkable position held in the world to-day by the American machine tool's work.

Personal and General. Sarah Bernhardt will be fifty-nine ears old in October.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, of Chicago, at one time assistant to Dr. Adolf Lorenz, of Vienna, has been elected professor of orthopedic surgery at the Milwaukee Medical College.

Medical College.

Vicar General William Burne, of the Archdiocese of Boston, has instructed all the priests of the various parishes that all church belis shall toll a passification when the soon as reliable news of the Pope's death arrives.

Probably the oldest public officer in the nation is Judge John Slaughter, as sistant to the State ilbrarian of Wyoming, who has just passed his ninety-fourth birthday.

Dr. O. H. Tittmann, superlatendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will sail for Europe on the 23d to represent this government at a con-ference of the International Geodetic As-sociation, which will meet this year in the Danish Parliament building at Copen-hagen on August 4th.

Remarks About Richmond.

Fredericksburg Free Lance:
In the meantime the people of Virginia are wondering how much more those six hundred and thirty-five Richmond street car strikers are going toost the Commonwealth. The amount is already in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Norfolk Dispatch:
One of the surest ways to get arrested in Richmond is to have a striker nearly kill you with a brick, cobblesione or piece of iron.

Richmond, too, has been compelled to take its turn. And it is asking the same question that other clies are asking. Shall the rowdy or the citizen run this government?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

And Richmond is answering—the citizen.—Fredericksburg Free Lance;

Petersburg Index-Appeal:
Other cities have had strikes as well
as Richmond, but, so far all we are informed, the capital of Virginia is unique
in one respect, viz. the overt and active
sympathy of the police—the sworn and
paid guardians of the public peace—being
with the law-breakers.

Leaf Tobacco and "Trusts,"

Leaf Tob co and "Trusts,"

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Having read your answer to your Amherst correspondent concerning supply and demand, I take this opportunity to express my surprise at the result.
Your Amherst correspondent quoted several commodities, upon which he could base an opinion as to what they would bring when put upon the market, but claimed that "no one" could approximate what tobacco will bring, regardless of any supply or demand. We understand, when there are large crops of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatees and many other commodities, then the supply is greater than the demand, and prices are lower, and when there are is a supply is greater than the demand is greater than the supply, and prices are higher; but it is not so with tobacco. In order to sustain the position that I take, tobacco sold high last fally to some time in November; most any lot of tobacco sold on an average for it of tobacco sold on an average for it of to and a ceuts. Some time in November; most any lot of tobacco sold on an average for it of to an an average for it of control the control the control the control of the control the control of the control the control the surfect of the part of the world within reach of their "greedy contracts. For what purpose do they want to do this? Because they want to control the entire tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade and drive out off the market "all" other dealers, and haye the tobacco trade of the world within reach of their "greedy contracts. For what purpose do they want to do this? Because they would not compete, one with another, with manufactured goods, but "would" with "raw material."

Notwithstanding tha

ufactured goods, but "would" with "raw material."

Not withis anding that proclamation. Not withis anding that proclamation and they made terms; tobacco tumbled and they made they made they would compete one to the made to the made that is main building, the finest termile of controllers in China, has three hundred of controllers in China, has three hundred of controllers in China, has three hundred with they would have a great tendency to raise the prices, rather than lower them. There is no competition at all and the tobacco market at present, and hence there is virtually only "one man' buying, and what is to hinder him from pricing all the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and what is to hinder him from pricing all the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and what is to hinder him from pricing all the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and the tobacco on the market? Now. Mr. John Voegler, deputy sheriff of Henrich is virtually only "one man' buying, and the tobacco on the market? Now. M

the consolidation of these two companies?

the consolidation of these two companies?

Reedy, Va., July 12, 1993.

If there was a "sudden drop," it may have been caused as our friend sugests, but has there been any change in the leaf tobacco values that may not accounted for by the law of supply and demand? Richmond tobacco dealers tell us that leaf tobacco is as high now as at any the last fall.

There is very little raw material left and that is high, so the dealers here till us, and one of them adds that millions of money can be raised here to pay 5 and 6 cents for such tobacco as soil last November at from 12 to 15 cents—millions of it.—(Ed. Times-Dispatch.)

Let Virginia Choose Whom She Will. Let Virginia Choose whom She Will.
Every State in the Union has the right
to place the statues of her two favorite
some in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at
Washington. Virginia has about decided
that one of her two shall be Robert E.
Lee, The selection of Lee is said to have
given offense to the Grand Army of the
Ropublic, and it is now planned to propose at the next encarpment of that
body in San Francisco mest month a resolution requesting Congress to onact that
the sintue of no man who ever opposed
the Union shall be permitted a place in
Statuary Hall.

body in San Francisco next month a resolution requesting Congress to enact that the statue of no man who ever opposed the Union shall be permitted a place in Statuary Hall.

The Grand Army should lend no sanction to such a scheme. If it does it will be lending its weight to the cause against which it fought for the four bloody years—the cause of disunion. Such an action on the part of the Grand Army would on the part of the Grand Army would on the part of the Grand Army would on much to relight the fires of sectionalism—fires which until within the lost year or two seemed about to go out ferever.

If Congress forbade Virginia to place Lee's statue in the Capitol, is it not sure that Virginia would then decide to leave the pedestal vacant? And would not the cother Southern States also nominate famous Confederates, and on being refused lost those empty places do more than the fame of the herces of the Lost Cause? Would not a statuary hall but half filled with statues could ever do to preserve the fame of the herces of the Lost Cause? Would not a statuary hall but half filled with statues do a perpetual token that the North and South will not unite in heart so long as the North treats the South like an enemy conquered instead of a friend reconciled?

The waver of the bloody shirt is not what he wishes to be considered—an ultra patriot. On the contrary, he is an enemy to his country. The allegiance of Amaricans is to the United States—not to the North and not to the South. In 1811 we could not have union unless by fighting. To-day we cannot have it, except superficially, unless by peace.

Let Virginia choose the dead she wishes to commemorate. If she honors we above all but Washington, let her place his statue in the Capitol. He was a great and a good man, although he stood hy his State instead of the Union. The North and Lincoln, were magnanimous, but essayed to humiliate still further the rule wounds from which she suffered. Lesser men were not so magnanimous to the south and heal the wounds from which she suffer

The Greatest American Poem.

The Greatest American Foundation of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Elbert Hubbard says that Joaquin Miller has written the best poem ever penned by an American. I send you a copy from "The Philistine" for July, in which Elbertus gives a rare description of his visit to Joaquin and his mother.

B. B. M.

COLUMBUS.

Behind him lay the gray Azones,
Behind the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said, "Now must we pray,
Forlo, the very stars are gone;
Brave Admir'i, speak, what shall I say?"
"Why, say, Sall on, sall on aid on."

The men grew mutinous by day.

The men grew ghastly pale and weak:
The stout mate thought of home. A spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Admir"I, say.
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
Sail on, sall on, sall on and on."

They sailed, they sailed as winds might blow, Until at last the blanched mate said. Why, now, not even God would know

'Why, now, not even God would know Should I and all my men fall dead; These very winds forget their way, For God from these dread seas has gone; Now speak, brave Admir'l, speak and

He said, "Sail on, sail on and on." They salled, they sailed. Then spoke the mate,
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night;
He curls his lip, he lies in walt.
With lifted teeth, as if to bite.
"Brave Admir'l, say but one good word.
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leaped as a flaming sword,
"Sail on, sail on, sail on and on."

(A Little Ghost Story.)

It was a lonesome night,
And a ghostly light
banced on the floor at the foot of my bed
While the door opened wide
At my very bed side,
says I, to myself, "I'm slightly afraid,"
And a very strong bolt and a rusty lock
Disturbed not the sound of my ticking

Oh, the terrible groans
And the great bloody bones
From some fierce and grim old giant land,
With such clanking of chains,
And such burning of brains;
Then the cold, calmmy touch of a skeleton hand.
I sat very still on my own little bed
Saying low to myself, "I'm slightly
afraid."

And never again will I warm or freeze To any amount of limberger cheese. C. A. R.

Emporla's Position.

Emporia's Position.

Under the caption of "An Unfair Rebuke" The Richmond Times-Dispatch of Sunday last takes us to lask for an editorial in the Messeager wherein we expressed a desire that the Emporia military company be called to assist in preserving law and order in Richmond or the law-abiding citizens of any breach of duty, and the point of difference that we wished to draw between Richmond's position in our troubles and in her own was that in one she was the accuser and in the other she was put to her own defense.

In time of popular excitement and turnult what the majority will say influences a number of people, and the "I am with you boys" is a great temptation. We acknowledge our disgrace nor will we seek to palliate it in the least. But what we do object to (and this applies to Richmond as well) is that the act of a part of the community should not be attributed to the whole.—Emporia Messenger.

Baby Had the Pull.

According to the Curtis (I. T.) Courier, an Indian squaw in the Caddo count yook a fancy to a St. Charles spaniel that the showman. Howard Bonheur, was the owner of, and offered to trade her papoose for the dog. The showman refused to trade and the squaw persisted, saying: "Papoose bring land, dog bring no land." Confucius College.

"To-Day's Advertising Talk."

WE AMERICANS

are great bargain hunters We, as a whole, do most of our shopping at stores where bargains are advertised. While we are patronizing the bargain sale other things in the store attract us.

We go to the store to get a 50c bargain.

Before leaving, we buy many dollars' worth of goods. Advertised bargains are

great business winners if you advertise in the right papers. The Times-Dispatch cer-

tainly brings good results.

Before going shopping, each morning thousands of people read the advertising columns of The Times-Dispatch.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Why They Did Not Marry.

Mr. Jim Panzee was very much in love with Miss Bab Boone. She was known to be a very terrible filrt, and the old owl

to be a very terrible filrt, and the old owl who lived in a tree near her home declared that the little poem some one wrote about her was true:
"The monkey kissed the baboon's sister, Kissed so hard he raised a blister."
But Jim did not seem to care, though the young lady was very hard to suit. He tried his best to please her. Putting on his best looks, he would come and sit for hours at the foot of her tree and sigh, and smirk, and look coy and say pretty little things about her smile, and admire the new style of wearing her tail, and she would sit behind her large palmleaf fan and look bored and weary.



But she liked Jim for all that, and I think they would soon have been married, as Jim was about to propose, but for one little event.

"You are so hard to please," he said on day. "I have brought you all kinds of nice things, and none seem to suit you. You don't like figs unless I dry them and take all the seeds out. You won't est occounts because it's so hard to chew them. What can I get you?" "Oh!" she said, wearlly, "I should so like one of those lovely purple plums that srow, upon the mountain." the earth to

like one of those lovely purple plums that grow upon the mountain."

"I'll go to the ends of the earth to please you, dear. I'm off," said Jim, as he ran on, his beautiful tail dragging behind him. After much hard climbing, he secured a fine juscious plum and ran to her with it. "She'll like this," he thought.

"Here, dear one," said Jim, "I have hooked at it a moment, shut her eyes slowly and said: "Is it stoned? You know I can't really take the trouble totols it."

On't you lazy thing," said Jim. "Bahi "Don't be lazy, girls.

Ancient Lawsuit.

A lawsuit, which may probably be claimed as the oldest in the world, is reported from the Trentina. The two communes of Gallio and Foza have been on four centuries in litigation for the possession of an extensive tract of woodland, which has assumed the character of a virgin forest, with trees of colosal size, which no man dares to touch. Spots are still pointed out where two hundred years ago the two communes fought pitched battles for the disputed wood. Apparently, the homeric struggle is as far from closing as ever.

Chri tian Union.

Chri tian Union.

It is reported that great interest is being taken in the subject of Christian Union in Montreal. Rev. Dr. Rowland, one of the English congregational deputation, who visited Canada some months ago, said: "I am not sure but that there will semerge in Canada a church of altogether a new type, with congregational freedom, Presbyterian order and Methodist enterprise; and it will be a good thing for the Dominion and for the world if this should be."

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